

this rare species. It now turns out that of my series of eight Peekskill specimens of *difformis*, five are really that species and three are *latens*. The same date of capture (VI, 26, '90) occurs in both series. It is interesting to remark that Mr. Sherman also took his specimens from woodland pools.

New Colorado Asilidae (Diptera).

By MAURICE T. JAMES, Colorado State College,
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Heteropogon maculinervis, new species.

Related to *currani* Pritchard, to which it readily traces in Pritchard's key; but its general form is more robust, the cross-veins are more heavily infumated, and the scutellum lacks marginal bristles; in the male, the upper part of the mystax and the pile around the base of the antennae are white, in contrast to the heavier black bristles of the mystax, and the brush of the middle tibia is black, dense, and with a corresponding tuft of black hairs opposite it on the femur.

♀. Head and appendages black, whitish-pilose, the heavier bristles of the mystax black, those of the vertex, occiput, and antennae variably whitish to black; the integument obscured by a yellowish bloom.

Thorax black, whitish-pilose and yellowish to brownish pruinose; in well-preserved specimens the brown pruinosity forms two narrowly-divided dorsal stripes which expand before and behind the suture to cover most of the dorsum; bristles mostly black; coxae, trochanters and femora black, tibiae and tarsi reddish, the latter darkened apically; bristles of tibiae mostly whitish, some on the anterior tibiae above black; those of the tarsi mostly black.

Abdomen black, with bluish reflections above, clothed with sparse microscopic whitish pile above and conspicuous whitish tufts laterally; segments one to four with small posterior triangles of whitish pollen; the remaining segments may have the integument reddish laterally; venter variably yellowish to black. Wings smoky hyaline, more so apically; the cross-veins heavily clouded with brown. Length, 11-12 mm.

♂. Differs only sexually and as above indicated; the genitalia are strong and for the most part, red.

Holotype: ♀, Masonville, COLORADO. September 4, 1934 (M. T. James). *Allotype*: ♂, Same data. *Paratypes*: 3 ♀, same data; 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Huerfano County, Colorado, 6000 feet, August 14, 1928 (R. H. Painter); 2 ♂, Bozeman, MONTANA, August 13, 1931 (R. H. Beamer, L. D. Anderson); 1 ♂, Payson Canyon, UTAH (Ruth Holbrook); 1 ♀, Thurley Ranch, La Sal, Mountains, Utah, 6500 feet (Vasco M. Tanner); 1 ♀, Eagle, Colorado, August 24, 1935 (C. J. Sorenson) on *Chrysothamnus*.

LEPTOGASTER Meig. Four species of *Leptogaster* Meig, all taken from localities west of the Mississippi and east of the Rockies, agree in having the antenna predominantly (that is, entirely, or with the exception of the second segment), black; these differ from the eastern species known to me, all of which have at least the two basal antennal segments reddish, yellowish, or pale fuscous. The following key will separate these species.

1. Antennae wholly black 2
 Second antennal segment red 3
2. Middle and hind tibiae and femora conspicuously marked with black; pruinosity of thoracic dorsum and pleura almost concolorous *arenicolus* n. sp.
 Only the posterior tibiae and femora marked with black; dorsum brown-pruinose, pleura white-pruinose, *murinus* Lw.
3. Legs yellow or reddish *coloradensis* n. sp.
 All femora and tibiae conspicuously marked with black, *rudicranus* Lw.

L. EUDICRANUS Lw. Described from Alamogordo, New Mexico. I have COLORADO specimens from Boulder, July 22, 1933 (James), Ft. Collins, July 10, 1935, (James) and Hamilton, July 3, 1928, (S. C. McCampbell).

Leptogaster arenicolus, new species.

♀. Head, including proboscis and antennae, wholly black, the mystax, bristles, pile and pruinosity white.

Thorax black; the pleura, humeri, and supra-alar regions considerably reddish; pruinosity of the pleura white, that of the dorsum pale yellow, almost white; all bristles and hairs white.

Abdomen black, white-pilose; the pruinosity gray and moderately sparse dorsally, brownish and denser laterally, and densely white ventrally; no pale interruptions in the ground color.

All coxae reddish, somewhat paler basally; tarsi, except for the yellow basitarsi, black; anterior femora and tibia pale yellow, narrowly reddish or pale brownish above; the middle tibiae brown above, except basally, their femora brown below, black above, except basally and apically; the posterior femora strongly clavate, the tibiae less so, both segments brownish to black, darker above, except for the constricted basal portions of both segments and the extreme apices of the femora, which are pale yellow. Wings hyaline, vein M_2 not angularly bent. Length, 10 mm.

Holotype: ♀, North of Eads, COLORADO, July 29, 1933 (H. G. Rodeck and M. T. James). University of Colorado Collection. *Paratype*: ♀, same data. Colorado State College Collection.

Taken resting on the bare sand in a wind-blown area one mile north of Eads.

***Leptogaster coloradensis*, new species.**

♀. Head black in ground color; the face and especially the oral margin white-pollinose. Mystax white, rather sparse. First and third antennal segments, including style, black, the second red.

Thorax black; brownish-pollinose dorsally, white pollinose laterally; bristles black. Abdomen uniformly black, white-pollinose, and with sparse white pile.

Legs yellow; the tarsi darkened, the apices of the tarsomeres black, the fifth segments of all tarsi, and all the segments of the posterior tarsi, almost wholly black; posterior tibiae darkened toward the apex, black at extreme apex; bristles and pile of legs concolorous with background. Halteres yellow, knobs black. Wings hyaline; vein M_2 variable, angularly bent or not so. Length, 10 mm.

♂. Hind femora more strongly clavate than in the female, and with the constricted basal portion lemon-yellow. Otherwise as in the female.

Holotype: ♀, 6 miles north of Boulder, COLORADO. June 22, 1933 (M. T. and Helen B. James). *Allotype*: ♂, same data. *Paratypes*: ♀, same data, ♀ Boulder, Colorado. June 5, 1932 (M. T. James), ♀, Hamilton, Colorado, July 3, 1928 (S. C. McCampbell).

The Boulder specimens were taken in areas of close grassland adjacent to the foothills.

The types of the species here described as new are in the author's collection, unless stated otherwise.

Notes on Coleoptera with Descriptions of New Species (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae).

By JOSEF N. KNULL, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

BUPRESTIDAE.

POLYCESTA ELATA Lec. Dead and dying oaks in Gillespie County, Texas, are heavily infested by this species. The larvae are heart-wood feeders and the adults leave large holes in the trunks where they emerge. "Cat faces" on living trees frequently contain these exit holes.

Acmaedera sab.nae, n. sp.

Form and markings similar to those of *A. conoides* Fall, only smaller; head, pronotum and ventral surface bronzy, shining, elytra piceous, with two irregular yellow stripes on each elytron, one near suture and the other along costa, stripes jointed back of humerus and interrupted at middle.

♂ Head convex; surface reticulate, moderately pubescent; antennae reaching slightly beyond hind angles of pronotum when laid along lateral margins, serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum wider than long, widest in the middle; sides broadly rounded; surface densely punctate, punctures separated by their own diameter in middle, closer and more numerous laterally, moderately pubescent, pubescence along sides consisting of plumose hairs. Scutellum not evident.

Elytra at the widest part wider than base of pronotum; sides sinuate back of base, nearly parallel on basal two-thirds, serrate on apical third; disk convex; surface with rows of closely-set punctures which are larger at base, interspaces with single rows of fine punctures; a short recumbent hair arises from each fine puncture.

Abdomen beneath closely, finely punctate; last ventral segment broadly rounded, with a slight indication of a subapical carina. Front margin of prosternum straight, not retracted at sides. Entire ventral surface clothed with white plumose hairs which are replaced by recumbent hairs in central portion of first four abdominal segments.

Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.